

Adequate support for the thickness ranges of claims 29, 30, 36, and 37 is found in the written disclosure beginning on line 22, page 17 and continuing throughout the embodiments and Examples. "90nm" is not an endpoint as suggested by the Examiner. The written description provides support, for example, for a range of values not limited to but including from about 10nm to 500nm, 20nm to 500 nm, 30nm to 500nm, 40nm to 500nm, etc on up to from about 499nm to 500nm.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. §102 Rejections

Claims 10-19, 25, 26, 42, and 43, which rejections are traversed.

Claims 10, 42, and 43 have been amended.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

Claims 1-9 and 27-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Bosch in view of Mori, which rejections are traversed.

With regard to claims 1-9 and 27-41 the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness as it relates to the combination of references.

The Examiner has not pointed out in Mori does not disclose the ratio of the fluorescent dye in the light emitting layer. Mori does not disclose the use of a specific ratio of complex dyes such as coumarin, quinacridone, or an aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or two fused aromatic rings in combination with Alq<sub>3</sub>. Mori does not disclose a buffer layer containing the constituents of claim 30. In addition, Mori does not disclose the buffer layer of claim 36 or the stilbene derivative of claim 37 in combination with "a monovalent or a multivalent aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or at least two fused aromatic rings".

The Examiner has not pointed out where Bosch discloses an aromatic which contains at least two conjugate-linked or two fused aromatic

buffer layer containing the constituents of claim 30. Further, Bosch does not disclose the buffer layer of claim 36 or the stilbene derivative of claim 37 in combination with "a monovalent or a multivalent aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or at least two fused aromatic rings".

The motivation to modify the prior art must flow from some teaching in the art that suggests the desirability or incentive to make the modification of the combination of references needed to arrive at the claimed invention. No motivation is found in either reference for combining the light emitting layer of Bosch with the fluorescent dye of Mori. Also, neither Mori nor Bosch provide motivation for including a monovalent aromatic group or a multivalent aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or at least two fused aromatic rings with a buffer layer, a stilbene derivative, or a cathode comprised of a low work function metal. Neither reference provides any suggestion as to why it would be desirable to combine the two disclosures.

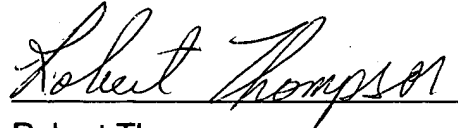
"Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion or incentive supporting the combination."; accord *In re Geiger*, 815 F.2d 686, 688, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1276, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1987); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1399 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("the mere fact that the prior art could be so modified would not have made the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification") (quoting *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 U.S.P.Q. 1125, 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984)); *Sentex Systems, Inc. v. Elite Access Systems, Inc.*, 1999 U.S. App. LEXIS 3846 at \*17 (unpublished) ("to invalidate claimed subject matter for obviousness, the combined teachings of the prior art references must suggest, expressly or by implication, the improvements embodied by the invention.").

The application and claims are believed to be in a condition for allowance in their present form and which allowance is respectfully requested.

In the event the Examiner considers personal contact advantageous to the disposition of this case, he is hereby authorized to call Robert Thompson, at Telephone Number 585-423-2050, Rochester, New York.

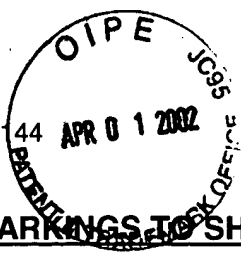
No additional fee is believed to be required for this amendment. However, the undersigned Xerox Corporation attorney hereby authorizes the charging of any necessary fees, other than the issue fee, to Xerox Corporation Deposit Account No. 24-0025. This also constitutes a request for any needed extension of time and authorization to charge all fees therefor to Xerox Corporation Deposit Account No. 24-0025.

Respectfully submitted,

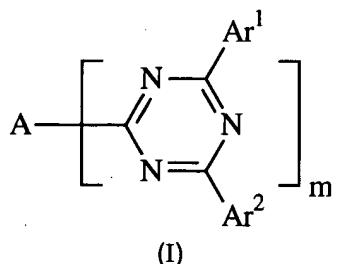
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert Thompson", is written over a horizontal line.

Robert Thompson  
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**VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE:****IN THE CLAIMS:**

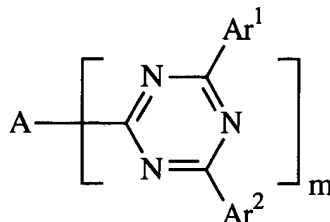
10. (Amended) electroluminescent device comprised of, in sequence, an anode, an optional buffer layer, a hole transport layer, an electron transport layer, and in contact therewith a cathode, wherein the electron transport layer contains an electron transport component comprised of a triazine compound or compounds encompassed by the formula



wherein A is an aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or two fused aromatic rings; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each independently aryl or aliphatic; and m represents the number of repeating segments and further containing a light emitting layer situated between the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer wherein the light emitting layer contains a fluorescent dye selected from the group consisting of coumarins, quinacridones, and aromatic hydrocarbon fluorescent dyes and wherein said fluorescent dye is present in an amount of from about 10<sup>-3</sup> to about 10 mole percent based on the moles of said light emitting layer material.

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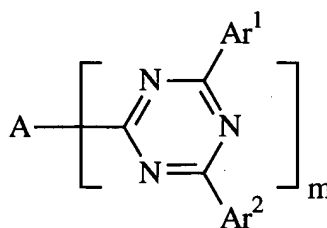
42. (Amended) An electroluminescent device consisting essentially of an anode and a cathode, and situated therebetween said anode and said cathode at least one electron transport layer comprised of a triazine of the formula



(I)

wherein A is a monovalent or a multivalent aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or at least two fused aromatic rings; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each independently aryl or aliphatic; and m represents the number of repeating segments and further containing a light emitting layer situated between the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer wherein the light emitting layer contains a fluorescent dye selected from the group consisting of coumarins, quinacridones, and aromatic hydrocarbon fluorescent dyes and wherein said fluorescent dye is present in an amount of from about 10<sup>-3</sup> to about 10 mole percent based on the moles of said light emitting layer material.

43. An electroluminescent device consisting of an anode and a cathode, and situated therebetween said anode and said cathode at least one electron transport layer comprised of a triazine of the formula



(I)

wherein A is a monovalent or a multivalent aromatic group which contains at least two conjugate-linked or at least two fused aromatic rings; Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> are each independently aryl or aliphatic; and m represents the number of repeating segments and further containing a light emitting layer situated between the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer wherein the light emitting layer contains a fluorescent dye selected from the group consisting of coumarins, quinacridones, and aromatic hydrocarbon fluorescent dyes and wherein said fluorescent dye is present in an amount of from about 10<sup>-3</sup> to about 10 mole percent based on the moles of said light emitting layer material.